THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & Co., Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE CONSERVATIVE:

DAILY PAPER, 1 month,	$ 3 00
" 3 months,	8 00
" 6 months,	15 00
WEEKLY PAPER, 3 months,	3 00
" 6 months,	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Georgia.

RICHMOND, July 25.

An official dispatch from Gen. Hood of the 23d says, in the engagement 18 stands of colors were captured instead of five, and 13 guns instead of 22, as previously reported. Mercer is not wounded.—Another dispatch of the 24th says all is quiet except a little picket firing. Occasionally shells are thrown into the city.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ATLANTA, July 25.

Continuous skirmishing for the past two days.—Many shells have been thrown from the enemy's batteries, a few of which have entered the city. A few houses have been struck, but no material damage done.

The enemy's extreme right endeavored to gain possession of a commanding eminence between their lines and ours, but were repulsed by the 11th Texas.

All quiet this morning.

From the North.

RICHMOND, July 25.

The Baltimore *Gazette* says, later advices from Missouri are exciting. Guerillas are increasing to an unprecedented extent.

It is now confidently ascertained that fifty thousand men under Gen. Price have entered the State. The authorities seem alarmed at the aspect of affairs. They are not in a condition to meet the emergency with adequate material force.

RICHMOND, July 25.

Sanders' letter to Greely, dated Clifton House, July 12th, requests a safe conduct to Washington of Clay, Holcombe and himself. Greely's reply of the 18th, understanding they were bearers of propositions from Richmond, tendered them a safe conduct from Lincoln. They replied that they were not accredited with such propositions, but felt authorized to declare that if the circumstances disclosed in the correspondence were communicated to Richmond, they would be vested with full powers.

Greely again conferred with Lincoln, who sent a document declaring that any proposition embracing the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of slavery, coming from the authority of the power that controls the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive of the Government of the United States, and the bearers would have a safe conduct both ways.

Clay and Halcombe replied to Greely on the 21st, that a tender of a safe conduct to Washington on the hypothesis that they were the accredited bearers of peace propositions was accepted, as a gratifying evidence of a change of policy on the part of Lincoln; but could not claim the benefit of a safe conduct in a character they had no right to assume, but were convinced that the President of the Confederate States would give the requisite authority. Instead of a safe conduct solicited, the document presented, which provokes as much indignation as surprise, precludes negotiation and proscribes in advance terms and conditions of peace, for which they have no use. They could not transmit the papers to the President of the Confederate States without offering an indignity to themselves and incurring the scorn of their countrymen.

Greely says in his paper that the only part taken by him in the recent correspondence vitated solely to bringing the antagonists face to face with a view to initiating an earnest effort for peace to be presented at Washington. His general information is, that the pacification of our country is neither so difficult nor so distant as seems generally supposed.

For the Conservative.

Mr. Editor: I am glad to see that you are doing such good service to the great cause of popular rights, civil and religious liberty, by sustaining in a masterly manner our very worthy and most excellent chief magistrate, Z. B. Vance. I think every patriot in the State should sustain him, and I believe there are but very few, if any, but what will do so. From my own observation I am fully satisfied that Gov. Vance will get but few if any disloyal votes, he is too pure a patriot for them. It is indeed strange that one who has so faithfully served his country, who is and has always been known to be the people's friend, one who has made the best Governor we ever had and has done more for our soldiers and their families than any of us thought it possible for man to do, should be so reviled, so persecuted, so abused, so misrepresented, and so bitterly assailed and opposed by the most rabid inconsistent intolerable, original, democratic secessionist and destructive, that ever lived in the State, and who now has the presumption to try and palm himself off upon the intelligent people of this Commonwealth, as a peace man, the people's man, and every other kind of man, that he thinks will give him a safe passport to the gubernatorial chair.

I cannot conceive of the deepness of that depravity, that could revile and abuse a fellow man and faithful public servant in such manner as W. W. Holden has Gov. Vance; he certainly must be lost to all the finer feelings of humanity and so enshrined in his own depraved affections as to be unable to see anything good outside of his incomprehensible self.

Who for one moment can believe that W. W. Holden, the persecutor of Henry Clay, of William A. Graham, of Edwin G. Reade, and a host of others of as pure whigs and patriots as ever lived, and the steadfast friend and supporter of every Secession Locofoco and Destructive in the country, should now be the most Conservative man in the State, the people's friend, the best peace man, and a better man for Governor than our old well tried Conservative whig friend Z. B. Vance—who believes any such nonsense as that? Show me the old friends and supporters of Clay, Graham, and others of the old Conservative whig party that will support W. W. Holden. Where are they? Where are the old leaders of the democratic party, his former political associates that will condescend to support him?—They are few and far between. Then why should he expect old Henry Clay whigs to vote for him?—Simply because he came over and voted with us and sustained the Conservative cause for a few months. This may be so, and may not be so, but I tell you, Mr. Editor, there is a vast number of good old honest Henry Clay conservatives that would not vote for that man for any public trust under any circumstances. There are thousands in the State who were friends of Vance before he was thought of for Governor, who will support him under all circumstances in preference to W. W. Holden. I see he has the impertinence to call Vance and all his supporters—destructives. Who would have ever thought that a man who was a secession democrat for nearly twenty years, who even went so far as to actually vote the State out of the old Union, and then boasted that that act would be sustained, if necessary, by the last man and the last dollar, should dare to come out now and declare that Gov. Vance and his friends are destructives? I am no destructive, Mr. Editor, and never have been. Still I expect to vote for Gov. Vance as sure as I am able to get to the polls. I have always been a Henry Clay whig and remember too keenly how this same man Holden abused that patriot and whig party and called us traitors and abolitionists and many other hard names to numerous to mention. How can I vote for such a man? I would consider myself unworthy the name of a freeman, did I do so; and let me tell you, there are thousands in the State who are of the some stripe; yet I fear and have reason to believe that there are some who formerly voted with me, that have become weak in the knees, and have gone over to the enemy and will support him, notwithstanding the abuse and vilification which he heaped upon them.

A certain county in the State which formerly gave large majorities for the old whig party, and, in consequence of which, he gave it the name of South Massachusetts abolition hole, and other hard names, I understand is actually running candidates for the next Legislature, who openly advocates the election of Holden for Governor. Strange state of affairs, surely, that men who above all others, have been the most badly abused by him, should now turn round and support him in opposition to a pure and tried patriot and faithful public servant, who has always been on their side in politics and is one of the best Henry Clay whigs and Conservatives in the State.

Mr. Editor, you are doing good service in the cause, and I trust and believe that your efforts will be crowned with abundant success. Yours, &c.,

CONSERVATIVE OF THE "STAITEST SECT."

HOLDEN'S SECESSION DOCTRINES.—It is said that there are still men, of some pretension to intelligence, who believe or affect to believe, that Holden was not an original secessionist. Such persons would not believe if one were to arise from the dead. Over and over again have the papers in North Carolina, (except of course the *Standard* and its echo) copied from the *Standard's* own columns the violent secession Editorials of Holden, covering the whole period of ten years, from 1850 to 1860. If Holden was not a secessionist, there never was one. If he did not labor to bring on the dissolution of the Union, nobody ever did. If he did not vote for secession in the Convention of the 20th of May 1861, nobody voted for it, and the State never seceded and there has been no war. If he did not pledge 'the last dollar and the last man' to carry on the war, nobody did, and such a phrase was never heard of.—*Fay. Observer.*

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ We are authorized to announce Gen. SAM'L F. PATTERSON as a Candidate for the State Senate in the district composed of the counties of Burke, Caldwell and McDowell. 80—te.

☞ Pitt county.

For the Senate,
Dr. E. J. BLOUNT.
For the House of Commons,
C. PERKINS,
B. G. ALBRITTON.

The above ticket will be voted for by
77—te. SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS.

Johnston County.

We are authorized to announce C. B. SANDERS for the Senate, and H. H. FINCH and JESSE HINNONT for the Commons, to represent Johnston county in the next Legislature. They are in favor of the re-election of Gov. VANCE, and opposed to Mr. Holden's Convention project. 74—te.

☞ We are requested to announce JOHN POOL, Esq., as a candidate in the Senate for Bertie county. 71—8w.

☞ We are authorized to announce LIEUT. R. H. JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of Commons. 80—te.

Camp 2nd N. C. Infantry,
JUNE 27th, 1864.

To the Citizens of Wayne County, N. C.:

By request I announce myself a candidate to represent you in the Senate of your next General Assembly. If elected, I shall endeavor to serve your interests, if not elected I shall cheerfully abide your decision.

I am your obedient servant, &c.,
W. T. FAIRCLOTH.
July 8th, 1864. 66—te.

To the Voters of Bertie County:

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS:—I am a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly. If elected I will represent the county faithfully, with a due regard to the interests of both citizens and soldiers. And in my legislative capacity shall be governed, at all times by an earnest desire to promote the general welfare and honor of the State.

I am, respectfully,
Your Fellow-Citizen,
JAMES BOND.
July 7th, 1864. 65—te.

To the Voters of Bertie County!

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons, in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat, to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of our common country. If elected I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity and prosperity of the State.

I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,
P. T. HENRY.
Colerain, Bertie county, June 16, 1864. 49—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election. 33—tepd.

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck. May 27. 31—te.

☞ Major A. D. CRUDUP, of the 47th Regiment N. C. Troops, is announced by his friends as a candidate to represent Franklin county in the Senate of the next General Assembly. He is a true Conservative and a supporter of Governor Vance. His position in the army precludes the possibility of his canvassing the county; but he hopes that his friends will see that his position is fully represented to the people.
June 27th, 1864. 57—te.

LEXINGTON, July 12, 1864.

EDITOR OF THE CONSERVATIVE: You are authorized to announce me as a Candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature. My political principles have always been those of a true Conservative and Henry Clay Whig.
71—tf. C. F. LOWE.

Bertie County.

WE ARE AUTHORISED TO ANNOUNCE HON. DAVID OUTLAW, the present Senator from Bertie, as a candidate for re-election. He will vote for the re-election of Gov. Vance, and for such measures as in his judgment are calculated to procure a speedy, just and honorable peace, on the basis of Southern Independence. He is, and has been from the beginning, opposed to a Convention, believing it to be a trick, by which North Carolina was to be withdrawn from the Confederacy.

We are also authorised to announce Capt W. M. SUTTON, as a candidate for the House of Commons. Capt. S. is in favor of Gov. Vance's election, and is a true Southern man.
July 13, 1864. 70—te.

☞ We are authorized to announce DR. JOHN F. FOARD a candidate to represent the county of Rowan in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of the State.
July 1st, 1864. 60—te.

To the Soldiers and Citizens (voters) of Person County, N. C.

At the solicitation of many friends, I have consented to become a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Person county, State of North Carolina.

Should you honor me with your sufferages and elect me, I can only promise to serve you with fidelity, to the best of my ability; on all occasions tobe in my place; besides, my opinions and actions in this war are well known to you all—that I deem it entirely unnccessary to say more, and leave it with the voters of this county to decide.

ALEX. E. LONG.
July 7th, 1864. 65—1pd.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1864. [No. 81.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, BY AN ORDER OF THE COUNTY Court of Caswell, made at July Term, 1864, of said Court, I will sell, at public Auction, in Yanceyville, for cash, a slave by the name of HENRY, who has been confined in Caswell jail for more than twelve months as a runaway. The said slave says he belongs to Mr. Henry Gibson, of Hyde county, North Carolina. He is sold by virtue of an Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided to pay prison fees and other charges.

JESSE C. GRIFFITH,
Sheriff of Caswell.
July 25, 1864. 80—ts.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT HATH BEEN REPRESENTED TO ME that Henderson Jones, late of the county of Guilford has been convicted of the murder of Wm. Stephenson, late of said county, and that the said Henderson Jones has escaped from prison and is now at large.

And, whereas, it hath also been represented to me that W. T. Evans, alias Turner Fry, of said county of Guilford, who stands indicted for the crime of Burglary in said county, hath also escaped from prison and is at large.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said Henderson Jones and the said W. T. Evans, alias Turner Fry, may be arrested and brought to justice for their said offences, I do issue this, my Proclamation, offering a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of said Jones and THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the arrest and delivery of said Evans to the Sheriff of the county of Guilford aforesaid.

In witness whereof, Zebulon B. Vance, Captain, General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed. {SEAL.}

Done at Raleigh this 22nd day of July, A. D., 1864, and in the year of American Independence, the eighty-ninth.

By the Governor,
Z. B. VANCE.

A. M. MCPHEETERS,
Private Secretary, pro tem.
July 23, 1864. 79—6t.

WANTED—A COPYING CLERK.

Apply to
CAPT. J. W. HINSDALE, A. A. G.,
Headquarters Reserve N. C.,
Raleigh, N. C.
July 28, 1864. 79—3t.

$75.000 OF SUPERIOR FRENCH AND ENGLISH Cloths and Cassimeres, and Black Prints. For the convenience of the public, they will be cut and sold in patterns.

Also, French Corsetts,
Ladies Gauze Merino Vests,
All Wool DeLaines, and
Gentlemen's double sole Winter Boots, at
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.'S
Auction and Commission House.
July 20, 1864. 76—6t.

Surgical Instruments.

SEVERAL CASES OF BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED SURgical instruments, at
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.'S
Auction and Commission House.
July 20, 1864. 76—6t.

LOST,

BETWEEN THE SOUTH AND WEST GATES OF the Capital square, a GOLD BUTTON. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Express office.
July 22, 1864. 78—4t.

NOTICE.

WALTER A. THOMPSON WILL LEAVE GREENSborough and Hillsborough for the Army of Northern Virginia, on Friday, the 5th day of August next.

Persons desirous of sending boxes will please have them at the depots on the day before, properly directed and weig ed.

W. A. THOMPSON.
July 20, 1864. 78—td.

BACON FOR SOLDIER'S FAMILIES.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 27, 1864.

To County Commissioners:

I am prepared to sell, at cost, to any of the counties of this State, for the use of indigent families of Soldiers, a portion of the Bacon accumulated for that purpose. County Commissioners, who are in need of Bacon, will communicate with me.
57—tf. THOS. D. HOGG, Maj. & C. S.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE REsumed on Monday, the 1st of August, 1864, with a full corps of teachers. The boarding Department will be under the supervision of Col. Eli Spruill. For circular address

REV. J. R. GRIFFITH,
Ansonville, N. C.
July 18th, 1864. 74—tf.

COMMITTED

TO THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY, N. C., AS A RUNaway, a negro boy, 8 or 9 years old, weighs about 45 pounds, 4 feet high, yellow, says his name is JIM, was hired to the Hospital at Weldon, and that he belongs to Mrs. Sophia Allen. The owner of said boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. H. HIGH,
Sheriff.
June 28th, 1864. 67—d1twtf.

$500 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE NIGHT of the 2d inst., one bay MARE, three years old, large and likely. Her mane lies on the left side—rather dapple bay, black legs, mane and tail. Taken by Vaughn's Cavalry. Any person that will return said mare will receive the above reward.

JESSE VANNOY.
Wilbars, N. C., July 6, 1864. 13—w6w

THE SAPONA CANE MILL

IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR GRINDing Sorghum yet offered to the public. Carefully constructed, under the immediate supervision of a gentleman for several years resident on a sugar plantation, it combines the result of his practical experience, with best material, and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, economy and durability.

Other Mills, of 2 and 3 rollers, horrizontal and vertical, and Syrup boilers, from 20 lbs. to 120 lbs., for sale.

Address SAPONA IRON CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B. Mills and Boilers delivered at Egypt, on Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville, on North Carolina Railroad.
July 21, 1864. 74—1mpd.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,
RALEIGH, JULY 7TH, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent. certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

68—tf. W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL,
GREENSBORO', N. C., MAY 2D, 1864.

BY ORDERS FROM DR. EDWARD WARREN, Surg. General for the State of North Carolina, I have opened a WAYSIDE HOSPITAL in the town of Greensboro', N. C., where all Sick and Wounded Soldiers traveling can find a resting place.

J. L. NEAGLE,
11—tf. Asst. Surg. in charge.

SYTHE BLADES.

THERE HAS BEEN RECEIVED, AT WILMINGTON, A lot of some four thousand Sythe Blades, both grain and grass blades. They will at once be brought to this place for distribution. The Courts of the several counties are requested to appoint Commissioners to receive the quota for their respective counties. As the present crops of grain and grass in the Western counties has not yet been harvested a preference will be given to these counties in the distribution.

J. DEVEREUX, A. Q. M.
Raleigh, July 18th, 1864. 74—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

THE
Illustrated Mercury!
Illustrated Mercury!

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
OF THE SOUTH!
OF THE SOUTH!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
HAS A LARGER
HAS A LARGER
AND
MORE TALENTED
MORE TALENTED
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
AND THRILLING
AND THRILLING
WITH ROMANCES,
WITH ROMANCES,
SKETCHES,
SKETCHES,
TALES
TALES
OF
REAL
REAL
LIFE,
LIFE,
POETRY,
POETRY,
HISTORY,
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
BIOGRAPHY,
NOVELETTES,
NOVELETTES,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
WITTICISMS, MISCELEANY,
WITTICISMS, MISCELLANY,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
A HOME JOURNAL FOR
THE HOUSEHOLD!
AN ORNAMENT
FOR THE PARLOR.
A SOLDIER'S
PAPER FOR
THE CAMP.
A
TRAVELLER'S
COMPANION.
PLEASANT READING
FOR EVERYBODY:
A RICH CASKET OF
POLITE SOUTHERN LITERATURE!

SUBSCRIPTION—Six months, $10 00
The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.
Address,
WM. B. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.
May 7, 1864. 14—6m.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake. do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Atterney General: Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President *Ex Officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston: Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency, Gov Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, J H Flanner, of New Hanover, and Montford McGehee. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Instution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	36 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.
61—tf. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
48—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2		Walter S Stallings,	Dan W Hurtt,
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Emmett,
4		Jas H Wood,	Edwin A Osborne,
5		John W Lea,	William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate,	
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	Jno R Murchison,	Rufus A Barrier,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	Thos Sparrow, / James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,	Francis W Bird,	
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15	Wm MacRae,	W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	C M Andrews,	Wm G Robinson,	Wm P Roberts,
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm B Creasman,	Sac J Proffitt,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33		Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Neill McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	Eric Erson,
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Lake,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Hunt,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66		A H Nethercutt,	Clem C Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——— The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J I. Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, Hampton's Division, ——— Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 48th and 49th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, ——— Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 62d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st	Battalion Reserve Forces,	Maj. C. W. Broadfoot.	
2d	" " " "	J. H. Anderson.	
3d	" " " "	— Hooke.	
4th	" " " "	J. M. Reece.	
5th	" " " "	W. F. Beasley.	
6th	" " " "	W. McK. Clark.	
7th	" " " "	W. Foster French.	

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Chesnut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk, Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor, W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major S W Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S. C., Commissary General C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., JULY 26, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE:

Hon. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY, DANIEL G. FOWLE.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

Time of the Election.

The soldiers in camp and the hospitals will vote on Thursday the 28th day of July.

The people at home will vote on Thursday the 4th day of August.

Lincoln's Basis of Peace.

The following telegram was published among the Press dispatches of yesterday morning.

RICHMOND, July 24.

The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 23d was received to-night. The correspondence of Clay, of Alabama, Holcombe, of Virginia, and Geo. N Sanders, with Greely, in reference to peace, is published. The former asked a safe conduct to Washington. Greely applied to Lincoln, who sent the documents, saying he would consider peace propositions based on the integrity of the Union, the abandonment of slavery, etc. Clay and Holcombe, in closing their letters to Greely, repelled the condition proposed by Lincoln.

We know nothing of the preliminaries that led to this correspondence between Messrs Clay, Holcombe and Sanders, on the one hand, and Horace Greely, on the other. But we have a right to infer, if not to take it for granted, that the first named gentlemen have been deputed by the Confederate Government to open such correspondence, with a view to ascertain whether the Lincoln government were disposed or inclined to negotiate for peace; and, if so, to ascertain upon what terms or basis they would be willing to treat. Of course, we cannot tell what the exact nature of the correspondence is until we see it, and may be mistaken as to its object and intent. But we think we have correctly apprehended its character.

What then does this attempt at negotiation for an honorable peace show? It shows what we have known and contended was the true state of the case all the time—that Lincoln will entertain no propositions for peace, except "based on the integrity of the Union, the abandonment of slavery," &c.

The South—and we must in justice say we believe no one more than President Davis—have not only been willing, but anxious, to bring the war to a close, if we could obtain peace on honorable terms. What we have considered honorable terms, and what the great body of the people consider honorable terms, are terms upon the basis of our complete independence and nationality, and the recognition of the right of each State in the Confederacy to manage its own affairs in its own way, subject to the organic law that they have deliberately adopted for their guidance and government. We cannot accept other terms without dishonor—without abandoning the great principle that underlies this revolution and that we have been fighting for for over three years.

Mr. Holden says that *he* is anxious for peace "on honorable terms." Now, will Mr. Holden be so good as to say whether he would consider the terms proposed by Mr. Lincoln as "honorable?" If not, will Mr. Holden tell the people of North Carolina what he *would* consider "peace on honorable terms?" As one of the people we have a right to ask this question, and Mr. Holden, occupying the position he does as a candidate, cannot refuse to answer, without deliberately concealing his sentiments from the people. We consider that Mr. Holden is as much bound to answer such questions as we may respectfully propound, as he would be, if he were on the stump and one of his hearers should ask him a question. He has chosen not to go before the people and address them in person, but publishes a paper for the purpose of giving utterance to his sentiments. Then let him answer the above question. Gov. Vance is in the habit of answering all questions that are put to him, making no concealments.

We would ask Mr. Holden still another question. In his issue of the 19th inst, he says, speaking of negotiating for peace, that "Both sections must be willing to "give and take." ". The question we wish to ask is this: What is the *most* Mr. Holden would be willing to "give" and what is the *least* he would be willing to "take," as a basis of peace? Recollect, Mr. Holden, that you are a candidate for Governor—the people have a right to know your views—and this is a fair question.

We must ask Mr. Holden still another question in this belief, and we shall have done, for the present. The above telegram informs us that "Clay and Holcombe, in closing their letters to Greely, repelled the condition proposed by Lincoln." The question is this: Does Mr. Holden approve the action of Messrs. Clay and Holcombe in repelling the "condition?"

What is included in the 'etc' in the dispatch we can only infer from what we know of the avowed purpose and intentions of the Northern people. We suppose it means the delivering up to be hung all the leading men in the Confederacy, the confiscation of our property to be partitioned among the Irish, Dutch, and the negroes, the disfranchisement of all who have in any wise aided or abetted in the rebellion, the elevation of the negro upon terms of political and social equality with the whites, and the amalgamation of the white and black races, upon the *refined* and *enlightened* principles of "miscegenation."

We defer further comment until we have seen the correspondence.

Gov. Vance's Election Sure.

We are now enabled to state, with perfect confidence, that Gov. Vance will be elected by a very large majority. Our facilities for collecting information bearing upon the election both in the army and at home has been ample, and we repeat that Gov. Vance will be elected by a very large majority.—There being no question about his election, the only question is, how many thousand will his majority reach? Some say 25,000, others say 30,000—but none estimate his majority at less than 15,000.—This latter figure can not only be reached but considerably exceeded, if our friends will do their whole duty. Will they do it? We believe they will.—Let no one fail to vote because of over confidence.

☞ We call attention to the following orders of the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, including "An act providing for the payment of claims," &c. It will be seen that where there has been any wrong perpetrated under the impressment acts of Congress, there is an appropriate remedy. Would that the full measure of equity could be received in all instances, and that the principle of equity—"Where there is a wrong, there is a remedy"—could be fully established and meted out in all the departments of the Government.

We now urge all persons who have claims for "forage, provisions, cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, mules, teams and wagons, heretofore furnished to the army by the owner, or heretofore taken or informally impressed for the use of the army, and not yet paid for," to appear before the agent appointed in the district or county in which he lives, and establish his claim under the rules and regulations prescribed. By paying prompt attention to this matter, the most of our citizens and farmers, who have furnished articles to the government, will receive the compensation allowed by law:

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Richmond, June 18, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 54. }

I. The Act of Congress providing for the establishment and payment of claims for a certain description of property, taken or informally impressed for the use of the army, approved June 14th, 1864, with accompanying instructions, are published for the information and instruction of all concerned.

An Act for the establishment and payment of Claims for a certain description of Property taken or informally impressed for the use of the Army.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to appoint and assign, in each congressional district, and for each territory, an agent, not liable to military duty in the field, who shall, at stated times, in each county or parish, under the direction of the post quartermaster nearest to him, receive and take proof, under oath, in relation to all claims in said district for forage, provisions, cattle, sheep, hogs, horses, mules, teams and wagons heretofore furnished to the army by the owner, or heretofore taken or informally impressed for the use of the army, and not yet paid for, by any officer in the military service, or by his order or direction, express or implied, from the use of the property, whether said officer be a line or staff officer, and whether he be a bonded officer or otherwise, and report the facts and transmit the evidence in each case to the proper accounting officers of the treasury, together with his opinion as to the justice and validity of the claim: and the said accounting officers are hereby authorized to audit and control, and order payment of such claims as appear to them to be equitable and just: provided, that all such claims originating west of the Mississippi river, shall be reported to the accounting officers of the Treasury Department established for the Trans-Mississippi Department, who are hereby authorized to audit, control and direct payment of the same in the same manner as the accounting officers of the Treasury east of the Mississippi river. And the said agent is hereby authorized, in taking testimony in regard to said claims, to administer oaths to witnesses, and, if he think proper, to the claimants themselves. The compensation allowed to said agent shall be ten dollars per day while actually engaged in the performance of the duties imposed on him by this act, and thirty cents per mile for every mile actually traveled by him; to be paid under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War: provided, that the Secretary of War may assign to the duty herein mentioned any quartermaster or disabled officer of the army; and in that event, said officer or quartermaster shall, in addition to the compensation now allowed him by law, be entitled to mileage at the rate of forty cents per mile: provided, further, that the Secretary of War may appoint and assign any non-commissioned officer or private to perform the duties under this act who may be unfit for active service in the field because of wounds received or disease contracted in said service; and the pay and allowances of such non-commissioned officer or private, when so appointed and assigned, shall be the same as are allowed to persons so appointed who may not be liable to military service.

SEC. 2. This act shall cease and determine on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, east of the Mississippi river, and on the first day of May eighteen hundred and sixty-five, west of the Mississippi river; and all claims of the description aforesaid, not presented to the agent aforesaid prior to such dates, at the respeceive places mentioned, shall not be entitled to the benefits of this act. [Approved, June 14, 1864.]

II. In evrey congressional district there will be appointed an agent to perform the duties described in the preceding Act of Congress, whose names will be announced in Orders, and who, immediately after notice thereof, will proceed to the fulfillment of the duties imposed in the same. He will hold one or more sessions in each county in his district, and give notice of the time and place of holding the same, and of the order of proceeding at, and the probable duration of the session. The operation of the act is limited to a specific time, and each agent is required to take measures for the full performance of its requirements, and for securing to every claimant an opportunity of presenting and proving his just claim.

III. Every claim under this act shall be presented in writing to the agent for the district in which the claimant resides, supported by his oath as to the justice of the same, and by the affidavit of one or more witnesses; and the claimant shall also state by whom his property was impressed or taken, and at what time, and for what purpose, and at what price, and shall produce any written evidence in his possession relative to the same: provided, if the claimant be dead, or be prevented by any cause from appearing before the agent, proof shall be submitted as to the fact, and the occasion therefor; and other proof of the claim may be taken. The exact value of the property must be proved, and no speculative or contingent damages or values are to be assessed.

IV. The agent shall, whenever it may be deemed expedient examine the claimant and the witnesses orally upon the subject of the claim, and record their testimony.

V. The agents appointed under this act will take the testimony of the various officers of the army who may have been concerned in the impressment or appropriation of any of the property in reference to which claims shall be made, and will ascertain by what authority the same was taken, for what purpose, and at what time; and moreover will make special enquiry as to the use which was made of the same, and enquire of all facts pertinent to the subject.

VI. Great care should be taken, in the investigations to be mand under this act, to ascertain the justice and accuracy of any claim that may be preferred, and to prevent fraudulent or exaggerated claims from being allowed; and for that purpose, all the circumstances connected with the impressment, or appropriation, or employment of property should be examined. The name, rank and authority of the officer should be reported, and whatever else they may throw light upon the transaction.

VII. All the powers conferred by this act, and all the duties prescribed by the same, are devolved upon the agents appointed under it; and within the time limited in the act, they will make their report to the Second Auditor of the Treasury.

By order

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Vote a "Wide Open Ticket."

A very respectable and intelligent citizen, of Orange county, writes us the following letter, which we commend to the people of the State as evincing the right spirit. Yes, we say, vote "a wide open ticket, like freemen," not only that you may be known and read of all men, but that it may never be charged upon your children hereafter that their father voted for W. W. Holden. Vote a "wide open ticket" for Z. B. VANCE, not only for your own sake, as a good citizen, but for the sake of your posterity. What you do now will soon pass into history. In after time it will be a reproach to have voted for W. W. Holden.

ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

MR. J. D. HYMAN—*Dear Sir*: Every decent man that I have met with is disgusted with W. W. Holden's secret circular.

The friends of Gov. Vance in this county, as far as I can learn, intend to vote with a *wide open ticket*, like freemen. They do not intend to sneak up to the polls, like free negroes, and vote with a folded ticket. We hope that the friends of Gov. V., throughout the State, will do the same. We also think of employing a special clerk to register our names as we vote, on a separate list, so that we may be known and read of all men. J. S. L.

☞ We wish to call the attention of the people to the following General Orders. If private wrongs are not redressed, either as regards persons or property, perpetrated by persons in the Cavalry service, it will be seen that the fault does not belong the Government:

ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GEN'S OFFICE,
Richmond, June 20, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 55. }

I. Under the Act of Congress entitled an Act to Organize Military Courts, etc., approved June 14, 1864, (General Orders 53, No. 22,) Military Courts will, as soon as practicable, select and report to this office, for assignment as clerks and marshals of those courts, commissioned and non-commissioned officers and paivates unable to perform duty in the field. With the report will be forwarded the evidence of the disability of the persons recommended.

II. Company, regimental, brigade and division commanders will report to the General commanding the army or department any commissioned, non-commissioned officer or private in the cavalry service, who misbehaves before the enemy, or who wastes or appropriates to his own use private property, or who does violence to any citizen.

The General commanding will take action (under General Orders 53, No. 26,) upon the report and forward his order in each case, with a statement of the facts, for the information of the department.

By order.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

For the Conservative.

"Vance stock is at a low ebb beyond the mountains." Such is the commencement of an editorial in this mornin's *Progress*, and for once in a way, I am sorry to say, that, with some slight modifications, the editor is right. In some sections, Vance stock *is* at a low ebb. Wherever the foliage is so dense or the mountain fastness so inaccessible as to make the pursuit of deserters impracticable to the small force left in the West, Holden stock is far above par. His supporters hold their midnight meetings in undisturbed security, rob hen roosts and smoke-houses, or shoot down such Vance men as have incurred their displeasure, by attempts to arrest them or interfere with their nefarious practices. Wherever there is a deserter's camp, there you find a Holden caucus. All army men, who have been in the West, know how populous the woods are in that section, and who compose the inhabitants. There is not a Vance man among them. They are all "Conservatives of the straitest sect," Peace men, who hate a line of battle, but glory in lying behind a stump to ambuscade loyal citizens. These are the men, among whom Vance stock is at a low ebb, and the editor of the *Progress* is right, to claim them as brethren. Only last week three hundred of them in Yadkin county, after breaking open the goal and releasing three murderers confined there, left for East Tennessee to organize and recruit for election. They swore that they would soon return, and that no one but a Holdenite should vote in Yadkin county.

Three weeks since, I had the pleasure of attending a Holden meeting at Camp Vance, in Burke county, and I am surprised that the *Progress* had no reporter present. The meeting was organized with G. W. Kirk, Colonel commanding the "3d N. C. Mounted Infantry," (Federal) as Chairman, and an able corps of assistants, composed of "Free Americans of African descent," Indians, and tories. I do not imagine that there was a Vance man present, unless under compulsion. After discussing the objects of the meeting, and releasing a few brethren whom they found in the guard house, they adjourned to meet at the polls, on the 1st Thursday in August, promising not only to vote for Holden themselves, but to give protection to such deserters and bush-whackers, as might wish to vote folded ballots on that occasion. I had free intercourse with them during the whole day, and am satisfied that three-fourths of them were good Holden men, who intend to vote for him, and who will control the election in the West, unless an adequate force is sent there to prevent them.

This is the class of men who deprecate Vance stock beyond the mountains, and if the editor of the *Progress* can find pleasure in their success, or congratulate Mr. Holden on their increase, God help him.

Yours, etc.,

JNO. C. MERRILL,
Surgeon P. A. C. S.

GEN. GRANT.

It will be seen that Northern news under date of the 19th inst, contradicts the report of Gen. Grant's death on the faith of an article which appeared in the New York *Herald*.

Now it will be observed that the *Herald* states that Gens. Grant and Butler, 'on the morning of the 16th,' passed some time with Gen. Foster studying the places of the country and the future of the campaign. As will be remembered, it was on the '16th inst.,' or this day one week ago, that Grant was said to have been killed, the *Herald's* article sheds no light at all on the question of his being dead or alive. It may turn out that Grant received his death wound during the artillery fight, and while 'studying the places of the country and the future of the campaign.' This is neither an impossible nor a very improbable supposition, as Grant no more wears a charmed life than the Yankee Gen. Sedgwick, or the Confederate Gens. Polk and Albert Sydney Johnston. Grant may be alive and kicking, but we begin to doubt it. —*Petersburg Register.*

For the Conservative.

49TH REGIMENT N. C. TROOPS,
Ransom's Brigade,
Petersburg, Va., July 22d, 1864.

CAPT. HYMAN—*Dear Sir*: It is nearly three months since we got mixed up in this unintermitting strife around Petersburg; during that time I have heard little from North Carolina, and seen only a few very old newspapers—but a letter from some one in this Regiment, published in the *Progress* last April, asserting very positively that the greater portion of this regiment would vote for Holden required to be shown untruthful. From time to time I purposed replying, but deferred in hopes of a lull in our field turmoils, affording a better opportunity for that and other collateral matters I wished to present to your readers a digest of observations and reflections on. Such a lull is not now in prospective; and although the letter referred to (and others of that order) is little likely to do evil, or mine, in reply, to effect much good, yet, for the credit of this Regiment, I must, with earnest candor, deny the truth of this mortifying imputation. There is *known* to be *one* company in the Regiment about equally divided between Holden and Gov. Vance; exclusive of this, there is likely to be a small minority who will vote for Holden; this belief is predicted on the following data: i. e., a few men, in every company, are *very* ignorant, whose very looks are expressive of self-convicted worthlessness: most of them subject to improvised and ingeniously hidden ailments, to exempt them from sharing duties with their honest comrades; sore-headed and fault finding with their officer, &c., but greedy, exacting and energetic, to say nothing more, in their appropriation of rations, &c. From this class of men there is no word of praise or preference of Gov. Vance, but when Holden is mentioned their choice is indicated clearly by look and tone of ambiguity that betrays a consciousness of motives and wishes so unworthy, that even they are ashamed to avow them beyond innuendo; but it is known through their comrades that Holden is their chosen advocate and champion—the man, who, to his lasting disgrace, for a year now, has unceasingly tried to arouse and array privates against their officers by every species of appeal and sneer; (I will give my observations and thoughts on this matter in another letter.) For the credit of humanity, as well as this Regiment, the great bulk of the men are cheerful, faithful soldiers, between whom and their officers the very highest regard and good feeling are mutually entertained and reciprocated, for whom stringent camp discipline, in most of its features, is wholly unnecessary, but who have the trouble and endurance of it to undergo, in common with the officers, but without demur, other than its real authors, viz, the wretched mal-contents, and shirks above spoken of, whose demerits call into existence general regulations, equally irksome and offensive to officers and men; and nine times in ten, when you hear a soldier venting unmeasured abuse and threats indiscriminately against all who rank above him, he is one of the odious class described—the poisoned source of nearly all camp troubles. The good soldiers almost idolize Gov. Vance, and give utterance to continued adoration and reliance on him, and well they (as well as the bad ones) may! The only fears they vent, is for the nerve and principle of those who are secure at home. I was attached to the Union beyond expression, I would have given *all* I had, and future years of labor, to have saved it properly, and as God is my witness, I would cheerfully make the same sacrifice if it would aid in bringing peace today. But to the craven, contemptible imbeciles, who expect a union as it was, or worse than traitors, who wish to league with the North after what has passed. I have to offer only ineffable detestation; nothing can be done towards peace other than is being done. And all honest, observant, thinking men know full well, that, as far as a State Governor's influence is concerned, no man would more quickly, eagerly and effectively aid in the promotion of peace, that Gov. Vance, whose very enemies, formerly, North and South, have been constrained to admire him; and I know *no* man man who could do less, with all of his pretentions, to secure peace than Holden.—Up to the beginning of this year I strenuously defended Mr. Holden against the abuse and distrust of him by all parties on account of his devious course in the past; I said that whatever he might have been in times of peace when the political game was too generally played without scruple, by means of every species of intrigue, robbery, and rascality, for the stakes of power and public plunder, with comparative safety; that *now*, in a terrible revolution like this, I could not believe him other than honest and single minded; the almost invariable reply to this was, "Ah! Neave, you don't know that cunning old fox as we do; you will see, that if Gov. Vance does not put Holden in the same relation to himself that Seward bears to Lincoln, he will try to be Governor himself." I always said in reply, that I would at once believe all they said of his insincerity and ambition, and more too, when he offered himself for Governor, but I felt incredulous as I spoke. His present position proves sadly to me how mistaken I was. When I was training the band of the 20st N. C. Regiment in Hoke's Brigade last December, Major Snodgrass the Division (Early's) quartermaster, invited the band to play at a Christmas supper, given to the field officers of the whole division. Hoke's brigade being on picket he nor any of his officers were present; Virginians, Georgians, and Louisiaians, composed the rest of the division. Gen. Hays of Louisiana thanked the band for their music, and after concluding a just and glowing elogium on the old North State and her soldiers, he said: "And as for your noble young Governor, he is worth any four, yea, *all* the Governors in the Southern Confederacy put together; you have such reason to be proud of him that I deeply envy you, as the soldiers of every State envy those of North Carolina, seeing how much better they are equipped than they are. He is a perfect model of exhaustless physical energy and endurance, mental perspicacity; unselfish, impersonal, and unbiased patriotism," &c. This was his exact language to us, the band, the only North Carolinians present; and such is substantially expressed by military men of all degrees from every State *now* and all along back. Surely the majority of the voters of North Carolina cannot possibly be so ignorant, so gullible, so fickle, so ungrateful, so lost to honor, self-respect, and State pride, as wantonly put aside this devoted young Governor, "proved and warranted" by every possible test and assurance of value, for an old political huckster, a veritable "oily gammon."

I must close, or I shall be betrayed into a long letter; so I close by saying that I am too much in earnest in this matter to stay my enquiries in this Regiment only, and my large acquaintance in the army, has enabled me to sound with facility the other regiments in this (Ransom's) brigade; also Cook's, Scales', Kirkland's, Martin's, and Clingman's brigades, the only North Carolina Troops we have been much with this summer, and I can assure you that all the regiments in these commands are in about the same condition as I have pictured this, the 49th, to you.

These are no times for writing unmeaning letters for the press, nor for shooting from "masked batteries, *a la nome de plume*." So I respectfully give you my proper name.

W. H. NEAVE,
Band Teacher 49th Regt. N. C. Troops.

GROSS INSULT TO MASONRY.

The Raleigh *Progress* labors through a column of editorial to prove that the treasonable association calling itself the "Heroes of America," is like Masonry. "In what way does the H. O. A's differ from the Masons?" asks the *Progress*. The question is a gross insult. Masonry is a benevolent institution, without the slightest connection with politics or government. The Heroes of America are traitors, who make a secret agreement with the enemy of their country, to secure their own lives and property at the expense of those of their neighbors.—*Fayetteville Observer*.

For the Conservative.

THE MAN WITH A HORN.

In Raleigh there lives a marvellous man,
So heavy by *Standard* weight,
That an or'nary chair won't do for him,
So he wants the chair of State.

For many a year now past and gone,
He's played an industrious game,
Oft changing the notes which he blows on his horn,
But never once changing his aim.

In eighteen hundred and fifty-six
He played the secession tune,
And kept his pucker in blowing fix
Till after the change in the moon.

Buchanan came, and his horn lay still,
To blow in the next campaign:
The Gov'nor's chair he wished to fill,
But found the attempt in vain.

So eighteen hundred and sixty came,
And Douglas and Breck. rode by;
He tooted a little in Douglas' name,
The effect of the music to try.

But the tune was quite short, for soon he found
That Douglas stock would'nt pay,
So he changed his horn to another sound,
And for Breck. did most lustily play.

He blew his best in this latter campaign,
For three months' time or so,
But found that his blowing was all in vain,
When he got to the end of his row.

So he tried a blast against "Secesh,"
When he found the child was born,
Declaring he'd murder the infamous flesh
With a blast from its DADDY'S *horn*.

But the notes of the horn could never avail
This Holden imp to slay,
And the father saw his efforts fail,
And his blast soon died away.

Then he thought he'd take his horn and toot
In favor of another plan,
Which he hoped his fellow-men would suit,
As a good Secession man.

So in eigeteen hundred and sixty-one
On the twentieth day of May,
Between the rising and setting sun—
He voted the State away.

He also pledged, with upraised hand,
To stand up firm at taw,
And vote the last dollar and very last man,
To prosecute the war.

The sound of his horn was, "*fight, fight, fight!*"
Till a very short time ago,
But now he cries with all his might—
"This blood must cease to flow."

'Tis well indeed for a wicked man
To bewail a course of sin,
To wash the blood from his gory hand,
And a better life begin:

But this Raleigh man has concealed his sin,
And with a presumptuous air,
Essays the peoples' votes to win,
And sit in the Gov'nor's chair.

Alas for the people who fail to see
The tricks of this flexible man,
Whose highest ambition it is to be
At the head of some feasible plan!

That feasible plan, as he fondly believes,
Is now *secretly* working its way,
But the people indeed, whom he thinks he deceives,
Will vote him in Raleigh to stay.

X.

For the Conservative.

(WOOD BY THE CORD.)

Mr. Editor: At May term, 1863, of Wake County Court, it appeared in evidence, on a certain trial, that J. P. H. Russ used repeatedly the most unjust, foul, and impious language towards John Hutchins, deceased, who, in his life time was an honest and worthy citizen of Wake; and among other profane and slanderous language employed by Russ, he said, "He should like to make a contract *to furnish wood by the cord to torture him* (Hutchins) *soul and body in hell to all eternity!*"

Now, as J. P. H. Russ desires the votes of good men, they would like to know whether he really has dealings with the infernal regions, and he will therefore please answer the following question before the people:

Col. Russ, have you executed your contract?

ONE PRESENT AT THE TRIAL.

THE CURRENCY.

Our new Secretary of the Treasury has commenced his administration by the adoption of a measure which, we think, will improve our currency. He has authorized the Depositories to receive currency on deposit on call at 4 per cent interest. It has been suggested that our banks should now loan all their surplus funds to Government, and utterly refuse to discount for speculators, and we shall soon see a fall in prices; or at all events, a check to any further advance in the necessaries of life.

If Congress will amend the Tax Act at its next session, so that the tax should attach to the coupons of the eight, seven and six per cent. bonds, instead of to the bonds themselves, as the law now provides, the Treasury will receive a much larger revenue from this source. We believe a large amount of the bonds are daily leaving for Europe, and nothing but taxing the coupons will ever enable the Government to realize the tax on the bonds. England, when she pays the public creditor or holder of her bonds, keeps back the amount of the Income Tax. We might advantageously follow her example in this matter.—*Charleston Mercury.*

GRANT AGAIN REPORTED DEAD.

A courier from the army of Northern Virginia, believed by our informant to be reliable, arrived in this city last night with official dispatches. He stated that he saw the Washington *Chronicle* of the 18th, before leaving the camp, which announced the death of Lieutenant General Ulysses Grant. No Yankee deplores this sad event half as much as we do. He was emphatically the man of all others for Gen. Lee. Shall we ever see his like again?—*Rich. Whig.*

PLUM BRANDY.—The Charleston *Courier* has received a sample of Plum Brandy which 'has a peculiarly rich flavor, pleasant to the taste, and acts upon the system like a sweet cordial.' It is pronounced by competent judges superior to any imported article.

During the late Confederate raid into Maryland, a portion of our cavalry fell in with a traveling ice cream saloon, with a large quantity of ice cream aboard. Rations of lemon, vanilla, and other ices, were for the first time, issued to a whole cavalry brigade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED,

A GARDENER, FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING on the 1st of September. White person preferred. Apply to

MRS. H. W. MILLER.
July 26th, 1864. 81—2t.

North Carolina Bank Notes Wanted.

WE ARE COMMISSIONED TO BUY ANOTHER lot of $2,000—Notes on North Carolina Banks—Parties wishing to sell will please call on

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Commission Merchants.
July 26th 1864. 81—2t.

BELMONT SCHOOL,
GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL BEGINS 29TH July, 1864. For particulars address

R. H. GRAVES, Oxford, N. C.
71—d11tw2tpd. (For Sassafras Fork Express.)